

# MACDONALD JOURNAL

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AGRICULTURE

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EDUCATION

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Research in  
forage harvesting equipment

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THE MACDONALD LASSIE



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# MACDONALD JOURNAL

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## A 40 m.p.h. industry in an 80 m.p.h. world?

SEARCHING, SIZING-UP, Smoothing-over, Summarizing, Consensus, Viable, Supply Management, National Marketing Boards, Provincial rights, Two-price system, Searching, Summarizing.

This has been the winter that was—a year of examining farming and agriculture of dissecting its parts, and trying to reassemble it to form a blueprint for the future. The most recent “farm happening” was the Canadian Agriculture Congress in Ottawa. By now, you have heard or read the reporters’ digests of each session, of the feelings of the happening and an indication of the progress that is being made.

As one who was involved in the Congress in a way that permitted an in-depth look at Canadian farmers and agricultural problems, there are several observations.

Despite the mass of research, and conclusions, the mass of intelligent resource people, the problems of Canadian Agriculture do not seem any closer to some solution than ten years ago. It was depressing to talk with farmers who were able to travel from one side of Canada to the other in six hours and yet not be able to get their potatoes to market. In an era of growing awareness of such terms as supply management and marketing research, it was depressing to hear farmers utter the same old platitudes — “we need help to keep our family farms”, “don’t let the government get involved, they can’t even run their own organization”, “we need subsidies if we are going to compete on the world market”. It seemed as though the farmers of Canada realize it’s an 80 m.p.h. world

but somehow they can’t accelerate past 40 m.p.h. As one said, “Stop the World, we want to get on!”

For those of us who consider agriculture as the very basis for our economy, the lack of consensus can’t help but make us less than optimistic for the future.

The second observation is related to the amazing parochialism that characterizes Canadian agriculture. For most people a farmer is a farmer but it is very obvious that in Canada, we have very few farmers. Instead we have beef producers, dairymen, rapeseed growers, hog producers and even chinchilla raisers. Each wants his own best world. This best world however often conflicts with the needs of other groups. The rationalizing of this competition and the sorting out of who does what is the job of the Task Force on Agriculture. I suspect the Canadian Agriculture Congress did little to clarify the issues, it may have only served to complicate them. On the positive side, however, it gave all those involved in agriculture from all regions of Canada a chance to meet and discuss on a face-to-face basis for the first time in recent history. It also gave the government a chance to show how a “participating democracy” works. This first experience was a good initiation into the new look of government in Canada. As the Prime-Minister stated during the Conference, “Government solutions will not be imposed. Failure of agricultural programs cannot be blamed on government alone, but is the responsibility of all involved, including producers”.

*The Editor*





# Research in forage harvesting equipment at Macdonald College

*By Prof. R. M. Halyk,  
& Gary Coupland,  
Dept. of Agricultural Engineering*

THE PURCHASE OF effective forage harvesting equipment probably has greater financial and organizational repercussions associated with it than any other farm machinery decision that is made. And if it is true that farm machinery costs account for more than 30 per cent of forage crop production costs, then it is of utmost importance that buying decisions be based on the best information available at the time of purchase.

Forages, unlike many crops, can be harvested and preserved in a wide variety of forms. At higher moisture contents they may be handled as direct-cut silage, wilted grass silage or haylage. In the drier forms they are being conserved as long hay, chopped hay, baled hay, shredded hay, wafers, pellets or ground meal. Each of these preservation forms entails an unique set of harvesting equipment. Furthermore, the storage structures for effective and economical storage of the product have certain features which do not allow conversion from one form of preservation to another without affecting the economics of the situation substantially.

The problem of selecting the proper sizes of machines in a forage harvesting system is superposed on the many problems associated with the selection of a suitable system. Large capacity machines will reduce the amount of labor expended in the harvest of forage crops. This will not necessarily reduce production costs because the larger machines are more expensive.

Part of the expense of higher capacity equipment can be justified by the fact that harvest losses due to inclement weather can be reduced. Increased capacity of the harvest equipment can also provide improved value of the feed through the possibility of being able to harvest the crop much nearer to the

optimum harvest date. Where two or more cuts are made per season this can also result in higher total yields of nutrients per acre.

The advantages of increased capacity in forage harvesting equipment can be easily wasted away if all of the equipment is not properly sized so that bottlenecks appear in the system. The example of an idle forage harvester and wagons waiting for the forage blower to become unplugged occurs much too frequently to be disregarded. It is all too easy to stand back and blame the blower manufacturer for creating this situation, but that would be equivalent to blaming the automobile manufacturers for rush-hour traffic jams.

The forage blower example is easy to visualize because the results are so obvious. Less obvious examples of improper sizing of equipment are prevalent on many farms that are attempting to cope with the many problems associated with forage crop production. In many instances these situations are permitted to exist solely because of the difficulties associated with adopting new techniques. The force of habit, added costs and little time for management during the busy season all add to the toll which must be paid in inefficient forage harvesting.

Macdonald College has been concerned with forage harvesting practices for many years. During its lifetime many changes have occurred in grassland crop harvesting practices. Some practices have been abandoned shortly after their inception; others still remain. Baling is now a widespread practice (over 80% of the forage crops in North America were baled in 1968) despite the fact that the first automatic hay baler appeared on the market less than 30 years ago. Forage choppers have not enjoyed anywhere near this success even though they were intro-





*These two photos illustrate self-propelled automatic bale wagons. An operator can gather and stack approximately six tons of baled hay per hour with this equipment.*



*Farm trucks with powered loading equipment can pick up and move stacks of baled hay.*



duced to the market before field bales were.

Within the last five to ten years many new machines for harvesting forage crops have become available. Forage crop conditioners have been combined with a cutter bar to form the haybine. Crusher rolls have been adapted to self-propelled windrowers so that they now enjoy greater sales in Canada than mowers do. Manned stackers, which began to appear in Central Canada soon after 1960 are now available as automatic devices. Pallet handling systems for bales and self-loading bale wagons are competing with bale throwers as alternatives to total mechanization of field operations in hay baling.

A review of recent developments in forage harvesting equipment will indicate that most of these innovations have centered around the mechanization of field operations with baled hay. Large gaps still exist in the mechanization of farmstead operations and the feeding of baled hay. The introduction of the bale processor and edible bal twine are two steps that have been taken to overcome some of the inconveniences associated with feeding forage crops preserved in this form.

A research project has been initiated at Macdonald College in the summer of 1967 to determine some of the critical factors that affect harvesting of forage crops. In the summer of 1968 data were obtained from several farms in the province of Quebec. These data are now being analyzed with a view to providing useful guidelines in selecting forage harvesting equipment, so that production bottlenecks can be avoided. Up to this point major emphasis has been placed on studying the baled hay systems because of their relative importance.

The data analyzed thus far indicate that a bale thrower can be very effective in increasing the rate at which hay can be baled and put into storage. The thrower is also effective in reducing the amount of field labor expended per ton of hay produced.

This project is sponsored by the Quebec Agricultural Research Council. The results will be published as soon as the data have been completely analyzed.



# Change! is the key word

*By Prof. F. I. Honey,  
School of Food Science*



THE PREVAILING trend today is toward change in every area of living. In the field of education society is demanding that educators plan programmes for all kinds of people in all kinds of communities. Previously the schools tended to keep as students those who learned easily and the rest left and got jobs. Today we have the majority in school and there should be a marginal group only, perhaps 5% of our population, who cannot meet the minimum standards.

In Home Economics this trend toward change is most evident. In our province there are many committees working on curriculum planning—for the CGEPS and for the comprehensive schools. As the work of these committees is still going on I can give you the trends in thinking but not facts. Facts must wait till these curricula are completed and approved by the Department of Education. I will concentrate on the trends in thinking for the proposed course in Home Economics for High Schools.

Some schools already have "survey" courses at the Grade VII level in various areas of the curriculum. In Home Economics these courses are planned so that the student will get an insight into those phases of learning which are placed under the umbrella labelled "Home Economics". These learnings are many but a broad classification might limit them to five. The first two areas which the layman thinks of when he hears the term Home Economics are still included. These are Foods and Nutrition and Clothing and Textiles. The other areas are—Consumer Economics, Housing and Design and Family Development. The purpose of a survey course is to have the stu-

dent become aware of the learnings to be investigated at the advanced levels and to have experience in some of these learnings at a simple level. Then she has the privilege of choosing those courses in which she is most interested. This last statement brings me to the basic principle in our educational philosophy of today. This is the principle that each student will have an individual programme, tailored as much as is possible to her individual interests, needs and abilities.

One of the chief trends in the new curriculum in Home Economics is that of increasing the time spent in the areas of consumer economics, housing and design and in family development. Families are made up of male and female and in these three areas just mentioned the male member is as important as the female. With more time being spent in these areas we see put into practice in our schools the basic philosophy held by many Home Economists for years. For clarification I shall quote from the philosophy statement made by one of the committees now working on the curriculum. "Since the basis of our civilization is the family, today's home economics courses should embrace all phases of family living and should be offered to boys as well as girls."

To you parents who take time to read this article I now ask "What are you going to say to your boy when he comes home and tells you he is taking Home Economics?" Are you going to encourage him or do you believe that these areas in family life education are for "girls only"? You have a part to play and I hope you think carefully before speaking.





## The common campus concept — the Lachute regional high school

*J.M.A. Turner, Principal.*

*Two boards, two schools, two languages combine to share facilities in a new type of polyvalent complex in Lachute, Quebec. The principal of Laurentian Regional High School, the English section, suggests that Lachute's approach might well hold the answer to our two solitudes.*

*The new Regional High School at Cowansville will be even more integrated when it opens later this year. The Journal is carrying these articles as a means of acquainting the Quebec rural people of the developments in regionalized secondary education.*

ON A PEACEFUL CAMPUS outside Lachute, Que., there is developing quietly, without fanfare, an educational complex which pays more than lip service to the ideal of a bilingual community. Here, on St. Andrews East Road, the Laurentian Regional School Board and La Commission Scolaire Régionale Dollard-des-Ormeaux have combined to construct a multi-million dollar school complex — two schools, in fact, on a common campus with shared and integrated facilities; a complex where the linguistic rights of both ethnic groups are respected, in an environment where they can interweave and communicate.

Essentially, the complex has three parts. There are two peripheral units which are separate — classrooms, on the one hand, in which the language of instruction is French and classrooms, on the other, in which the language of instruction is English. It is the common core — the third part of the campus — which is important.

Here, around a large spacious mingling point, appropriately named Place d'Accueil, where the two schools are joined at the ground floor, we have shared facilities. The 650-seat auditorium, with complete theatre facilities, has been constructed by La Commission Scolaire Régionale Dollard-des-Ormeaux for the use of the entire student body. Across on the other side of Place d'Accueil, is a large, roomy horseshoeshaped cafeteria, built by the Laurentian Regional School Board and designed to accommodate 800 students at a time, or 2,400 students in three sit-

tings—a cafeteria to serve all students.

In planning the layout of the English-speaking section, those responsible kept in mind that the library, as the centre of learning resources, should be as centrally placed as possible so that it is as easily accessible from the academic as from the vocational areas. The academic section is divided into smaller units on two levels, each with its own entrance and each adjoining large spaces for lockers, washrooms and student activities.

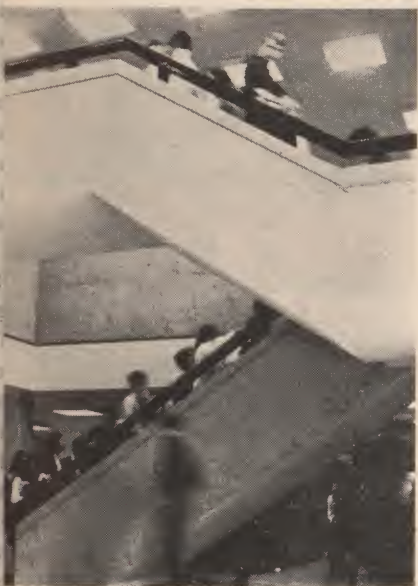
At the back of the Place d'Accueil, radiating as two parallel fingers, are the technical and vocational facilities built by the two school boards. The classrooms and lecture rooms on both the French and English sides are similar, but the shops are quite different for it has been the boards' purpose to see to it that the shops in the two schools are complementary to each other. The Laurentian Regional board has built big machine shops and electrical shops — dual shops which serve both French-speaking and English-speaking students alike. On the other side of the complex, la Commission Dollard-des-Ormeaux has constructed large automobile and woodworking facilities for the use of students from both schools.

The budget, set by the department of education, for Laurentian Regional High School, was \$3,420,000; 80% of this is considered as allocated to the advancement of technical and vocational education and will be paid by government (federal and provincial).



grants. The remaining 20% is covered by the regional board by a bond issue. Although they are integrated, both schools were tendered separately. The architects and boards for each worked in close collaboration in designing the total complex and in integrating facing materials and landscaping.

**CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.** The land for the construction of our school was purchased, at cost, from the Dollard school board. The cost of the duplicate shops, the heating plant, the auditorium, the cafeteria and the electrical sub-station were each borne, independently, by the board on whose property they were built. The Place d'Accueil was built by the Dollard school board. However, half of it was constructed on land belonging to the Laurentian board. It was agreed that the school boards would pay for this portion of the building on a pro-rata basis per square foot of each building. Since the provincial government is anticipating paying the grants, and meeting the bond payments, plus interest, as they fall due, there is no real need to divide this cost at present.



**OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE.** As the Dollard board have the heating plant they will be charging the Laurentian board, pro-rata, from a B.T.U. meter on the hot water supply to Laurentian. The cost of operating the shared shops, the cafeteria and the auditorium is borne by the school board on whose property they were built. Place d'Accueil is cleaned and maintained by the Dollard school board, and we are paying them 50% of the cost. Each school pays separately for all other facilities, including water and electricity.

**THE TWO SCHOOLS** operate on a common school day; there is a common code of behaviour. Thus we have a stage for one of the most important educational enterprises in the Province of Quebec.

Some 950 English-speaking students moved into the Laurentian Regional High School on September 16. In mid-October they were joined on the common campus by some 1,400 French-speaking students who occupy l'Ecole Polyvalent Lavigne, that sector of the building built by the Dollard-des-Ormeaux board. On the sports floor, in the cafeteria, in the foyer and around the campus, French and English students meet, live, work and play together.

And how did the people in the area feel about a two-culture polyvalent in their midst? The reaction on the whole was warm and enthusiastic, and there were really not too many problems in convincing the public that this was the best approach to education in this area.

For the time being, the administrative units of the two schools are operating independently. Each school has its own principal, specialists and staff. (Brother Bayard is the principal and has a staff of 70 at Lavigne; and I am principal of the English-speaking Laurentian, with a staff of 60).

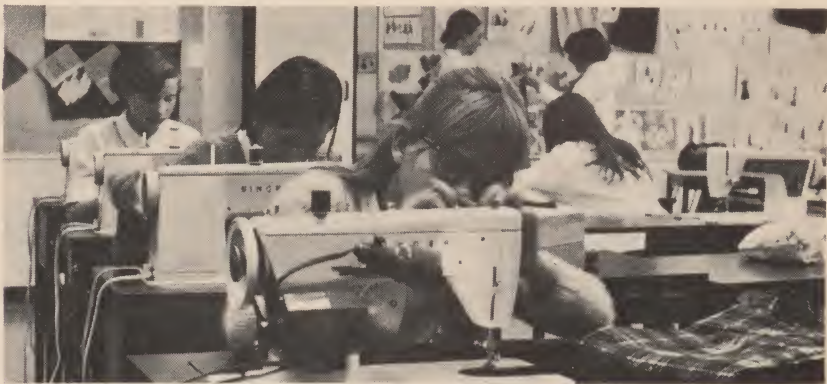
At the moment there is no program for sharing teachers or for the communal use of facilities in the academic areas. In actual fact, though, the two schools have interchanged certain library books and it has been suggested that Lavigne's students learning English use the library in Laurentian and

the first time that the two groups have been close enough together to share anything at all. It is a breakthrough for education in Quebec, and might well be the answer to the educational problem in parts of Ontario and Manitoba where there are a fair number of French-speaking students.

**BY WORKING, LIVING** and evolving together, the two solitudes which have characterized the entire Quebec educational scene will be broken. We have on this campus, if you like, a polyglot boarding house, with room for two languages. Unity with diversity can be achieved within the framework of Lachute's new schools where students too long apart can meet on the common campus. Mutual trust and respect grow by association; it does not emerge from legislation, especially since each sector is rather supersensitive about its own particular rights.

Of course, nobody wants to be swallowed up either linguistically or culturally, so there will be resentment among some and hesitation among others. But, nevertheless, the common campus concept offers the best possible chance of an amicable solution to our problem.

A solution must be found if the Canadian mosaic as we understand it is to survive in a workable form and grow for yet another century. On the common campus we have made the first step in a new togetherness. We realize that we must watch that neither the administrators nor the students attempt to impinge upon the rights of either partner, for if we do, it will be to the detriment of us all.



the English students learning French use the library in Ecole Polyvalent Lavigne. But there is no limit to the degree of intercooperation which can be attempted, and will be attempted, in the years ahead.

It is a question of working slowly towards unlimited interchange. This is

By the end of this school year we will have some idea of our schools' strengths as well as weakness. What will it be like? We do not really know, but it will be exactly what we make it.

**IF THERE WERE A HUNDRED LACHUTES** instead of one, we would have reason for complacency. The trag-



# Macdonald Reports

## Macdonald College and post secondary education

MCGILL'S FACULTY of Agriculture at Macdonald College recognizes the uncertainties that face the University-oriented English-speaking student completing junior matriculation this year and wondering—what is the next step towards a degree? How many years will it take to gain that degree? Is my only avenue to a University course through a CEGEP?

Months ago the Faculty of Agriculture agreed that we must help the CEGEPs to get established. In the next few years, until CEGEPs have been built wherever they are needed, it was agreed we should make our first two years available to high school students as an alternative to the science stream of the CEGEP. In February of this year, Faculty approved a program of study in the Faculty designed for this purpose.

The basis for Faculty's approval of the program was:

- (a) the academic strengths of the Faculty are primarily in the Physical and Biological Sciences.
- (b) a student taking the two-year program of study would arrive at the same academic level in the Physical or Biological Science streams as he would in the same stream in a CEGEP.
- (c) the program of study would integrate the "core" subject material of the Physical and Biological Science streams in the CEGEP, but would not necessarily be considered as an exactly equivalent program—it might go further in some of the sciences, but be weaker for instance in "philosophy".

The faculty has agreed that this program will begin in the fall of 1969, and that it will continue as long as we have room, and as long as it's necessary, that is, until there are sufficient

CEGEPs to accommodate the student graduating from High School.

The Faculty has also agreed, that commencing in the fall of 1971, admission to the Faculty to study for the degree in Agriculture shall be satisfactory standing from either the two-year program given by the Faculty or from the Physical or Biological stream in a CEGEP. The minimum time for the degree after that will be three years, a total of five years from junior matriculation, the same as at present.

Although we hope the student entering the program will be registered in the Faculty of Agriculture, he will not be restricted to this Faculty for the future, and could proceed to other science degrees. The student will have open to him, following successful completion of the two-year program, the same choice of University courses as exists for a CEGEP student in either the Physical or Biological Science stream, that is the various sciences, engineering, medicine, nursing, food science, agriculture etc.

Entrance standards for these pre-University courses will be similar to those required for Dawson College and present first year requirements. Application forms are available from Macdonald College. The deadline for applications is August 15th.

## Dr. L.S. Klinck

DR. L. S. KLINCK, first president of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, and a former staff member of Macdonald College, died in Vancouver, March 27. He was 92.

In 1920, Dr. Klinck was chairman of the organizing convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, forerunner of the AIC. He was elected first president that year and re-elected in 1921-22. He was chairman of the AIC Committee on Educational Policies for many years.

Born at Victoria Square, Ont., he lived for 18 years on his home farm. After teaching rural school for three years, he attended the Ontario Agricultural College, graduating in 1903. He later attended Iowa State College from where he received his MSA degree.

He joined the staff of Macdonald College in 1905 where he carried out teaching and research work in general agriculture and cereal crops. He joined

## Common Campus

(Concluded)

edy is that there is only one Lachute and only one common campus in operation in 1968-69. True, there is another common campus project underway in Cowansville by the District of Bedford Regional School Board, but this only makes two. Elsewhere in this province we perpetuate our educational separatism. Action is drastically needed at the elementary level to create common campus facilities across Quebec, for it is very difficult to build a concept from the top down. By the time the students reach the common campus at Lachute many of them will be so up-lifting, so entrenched in their own cultural identity and probably so narrow in their outlook that they will not gain as much from their educational experience as is hoped for. If we could develop more common campus elementary schools, we might achieve something.

Although many are despondent about the linguistic prospects in the province of Quebec, at least in Lachute an attempt is being made to overcome the difficulties. The threat of the crucible is very real for French-speaking Canadians in the English-speaking sea of North America, and the threat of the crucible is very real in Quebec for English-speaking Quebecers. What we hope for in Canada is not a crucible, but an incubator. We want an environment in which our heritage can grow — not frizzle up — and we think that we have found at least a part of the answer in our polyglot boarding house in Lachute.



the staff of the University of British Columbia in 1914 as professor of agronomy and Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture.

Following the death of the university's first president five years later, Dr. Klink was appointed president. He held that office until his retirement in 1944.

In 1966, the Agricultural Institute of Canada instituted its L. S. Klink Lectureship series in honor of Dr. Klink. Two lectureship tours have been held, and a third is planned for 1969.

## Professor Bernard Bible Appointed to Horticulture

THE APPOINTMENT of Professor Bernard Bible as Assistant Professor of Horticulture at Macdonald College, has been announced. Professor Bible will teach courses on Vegetable Crops and undertake research in vegetable crop physiology.

Professor Bible grew up in Pennsylvania and Ohio and graduated from Ohio State in 1964. He holds a M.Sc. Degree from Michigan State, and has recently completed Ph. D. requirements at the same University where he conducted cultural studies related to mechanical harvesting.

## Professor Donefer Elected Director

Professor Eugene Donefer, B.S., M.S. (Corn.), Ph.D., Associate Professor of Animal Science, was recently elected to the Board of Directors of the American Forage and Grassland Council for a three-year term. The membership of this organization includes research workers in agronomy, soil science, animal nutrition and agricultural engineering. The Council also includes extension workers and business firms having a common interest in the use and promotion of forage crops as animal feeds.

In addition to his research and teaching activities, Dr. Donefer is responsible for the Macdonald College Feed Testing Service which provides laboratory analyses of silage, hay and grain, and recommends feeding programs enabling farmers to make the best use of their field crop production.

# three years of Planut Service

by J. F. G. Millette

The Planut Service, which gives a farmer a recipe book on how to manage each kind of soil on the farm for each kind of crop that he is interested in, has now been in operation for three years. Since 1966, 89 individual farms, covering 9695 acres, located in 26 counties of Quebec, have been surveyed in detail. In each of Huntingdon and St. Hyacinthe counties, 14 farms were surveyed. There were 9 farms in Iberville, 8 in Compton, 4 in Missisquoi, 3 in Beauharnois, Chateaugay, Deux Montagnes, Stanstead, 2 in Bagot, Brome, Laprairie, Nicolet, Papineau, Richelieu, Vercheres and one in Argenteuil, Arthabaska, Assomption, Beauce, Joliette, Lac St. Jean, Lotbiniere, Napierville, Richmond, and Rouville.

Comments received from farmers who have had the Planut Service applied to their farm indicate their satisfaction and may be summarized as follows:

"For the first time in my life I know exactly how to treat the soils of my farm to reach high production."

"My yields have increased so much that I now face the problem of re-adapting the whole farming operation to the new yields. Should I diversify my production or invest and expand my present business?"

"For the first time I can program my investments in soils, knowing where they will be most beneficial in the shortest possible time."

"The feeding value of my alfalfa has increased enough to enable me to reduce the quantity of concentrate fed to my cows."

"When the drainage expert of the Department of Agriculture asked me what sections of my farm needed

drainage, I was able to show him exactly where it was needed."

"I have cleared a section of the old woodlot and put it into production, thus enlarging the area under cultivation with good soil, which, well managed, was cheaper than purchasing extra land."

Farmers who had the Planut Service are requested thereafter to return reports of their annual yields. An interpretation is made here of the information thus obtained concerning the response of each soil type to the applied treatments. The farmer and the Planut Service can then follow the progress of the farming operation.

Cost to the farmer has gone up but little since 1966, from \$2.20 an acre to \$2.50 in 1967 and 1968, to \$2.60 per acre for 1969. This, in fact, represents only 25 percent of the actual cost and can be maintained only through dedication of the staff of the Department of Soil Science of Macdonald College, who do the work free of charge, the partial employment of graduate students receiving research assistantships, free operating quarters provided by the Department and anonymous donations to the cause.

Summaries of scientific articles dealing with soil and crop management under our climatic conditions are forwarded from time to time to members of Planut Service.

All in all the Planut Service looks forward to great expansion in 1969 since more qualified personnel than in the past will be able to conduct soil surveys. It appears now that we may be able to reach a total of 8000 acres for the year.

Anyone interested in this service may write Planut Service, P.O. Box 329, Macdonald College, Quebec.

## College helps prepare teachers of agriculture

From mid-October to mid-November, more than 20 Quebec farmers participated in a Canada Manpower Course in Agriculture at Macdonald College. This first course focused on

the general area of animal science. In addition, some background information and experience were given in adult education.

The participants in this course will be available for teaching agriculture in the adult courses being offered by the Regional School Boards during the winter months. A second course dealing with Soil Science and Agronomy started in mid-November.



## Agricultural Region 3

*Compiled by  
Tom Pickup  
Information Service,  
Quebec Department of  
Agriculture and Colonization*

*Photographs by  
Office du Film du Québec*

AGRICULTURAL REGION 3 comprises the counties of Dorchester with 22 parishes, Beauce with 33 parishes, Megantic with 22, and Frontenac with 23. The region is situated in the Appalachians and has a farming population of 55,154 (or about 11% of that of the province as a whole) on 8,707 farms (i.e. about 11% of the farms in the province). Slightly more than half the farms (4,473), are rated as commercial. The cultivated area amounts to 9,1% of all such land in Quebec.

The region is bounded on the north by the counties of Lévis and Lotbinière, on the west by Arthabaska and Wolfe and on the east and south-east by Bellechasse and the United States border.

The soils are acid, generally poor in organic matter, and need applications of complete fertilizer to maintain their productivity.

Because of the sloping terrain, drainage is not a big problem except in scattered hollows bordering the valleys, which require special treatment.

In 1967, the average farm in the region had an area of about 164 acres (54 in crop, 40 in unimproved pasture and 66 in woodland). Capital investment per farm averaged \$18,000, distributed as follows: land and buildings \$10,300; livestock \$4,300; machinery and equipment \$3,400. The agricultural income of such farms is usually rather low; in fact, 84% of the region's commercial farms sell less than \$10,000 worth of produce a year. In the case of 1,800 farms, capital investment exceeded \$25,000.

As regards the type of farming, region 3 has:

- 19% of the livestock rearing farms
- 7.5% of the dairy farms
- 10.3% of the cows
- 17.6% of the pigs
- 40% of the tapped maple trees in Quebec.

Poultrykeeping is also important especially in Dorchester county. Fruit and vegetable growing is still marginal.

The foregoing classification of farms is based on sales of agricultural products. Thus, if 51% or more of a farmer's gross agricultural income is derived from dairy farming, his farm is classed as a dairy farm, and so on.

The region's sales of dairy products amount to 7.7% of the provincial total, sales of hogs 18.2%, other livestock productions 11%, Woodlot products 17%, maple syrup and sugar 34%, and eggs 10%.

There are a number of markets for farm products in the region including 22 dairy plants and a network of feed mills and cooperatives of all kinds.

### Agricultural Projects in region 3

The government's staff of agronomes and technicians is still not sufficient for the region's needs. The Department is taking steps to remedy this situation. In the meantime, it goes without saying that each agronome's office is trying to give the whole farming population in its territory the best service possible until every farm management team can have its own fully qualified head.

The regional coordinator, Mr Marcel Chevette, considers that there is a lot of work to be done in the region and no lack of projects to be carried out. Some projects are already being implemented, including organization of farm management teams, an intensive weed-control campaign, accelerated livestock improvement, adult education courses in collaboration with the Department of Education, the U.C.C., and the federal Department of Manpower, and a continuous programme to improve the professional and technical staff. A comprehensive study of the region's agricultural possibilities is also being given priority.

### Organization and staffs of the regional and local offices

The headquarters of the staff responsible for administering the Department of Agriculture and Colonization's ser-



vices in region 3 is the regional agricultural office located in the Verdier building at St-Joseph de Beauce, Box 459; telephone 397-5296.

The five local offices are situated at: St-Georges, Plessisville, Thetford Mines, Lake Megantic and Lake Etchemin.

The regional coordinator is Mr Marcel Chevette, agronome, and the head of administration is Mr Jean-Luc Bernard. The regional team of specialists is as follows:

**Extension:**

Mr. Roland Barrette,  
agronome

**Domestic science:**

Mlle Gertrude Roy,  
advisor

**Animal husbandry:**

Mr Bernard Champagne,  
agronome

**Young farmers:**

Mr Real Goupil

**Horticulture:**

Mr Gaetan Hamel,  
technician

The following experts are also attached to the regional office:

**Farm Credit Bureau:**

Mr Ernest Nadeau,  
agronome

**Veterinary medicine:**

Gabriel Couture

**Crop insurance:**

Mr Benoit Soucy,  
agronome

The chief task of this team is to give specialized help to the agronomes in the local offices in carrying out their work with the farmers. The regional office is also responsible for assessing, promoting and guiding farm management, production and marketing programmes.

The Department's personnel cooperate with the farmers' organizations in the region, including:

The U.C.C. (Quebec South branch),

Three regional development committees,

19 young farmers' clubs with a total membership of 500,

Six agricultural associations,

Three horticultural societies,

Three farm women's groups,

A number of breeders' clubs and farmers' clubs.

## LOCAL OFFICES

The local agricultural offices—whose task is to help farmers to benefit from the Department's services—and the farm management teams attached to them are distributed as follows:

**St-Georges de Beauce**

155, 35th Street East

Telephone: 328-6664

Farm Management teams

1-2-3-4-5-

**Plessisville**

1800 St-Laurent

Telephone: 362-7336

Farm management teams

6-7

**Thetford Mines**

163 Pie XI, Box 427

Telephone: 335-7445

Farm management teams

8-9

**Lake Megantic**

Town Hall, Box 999

Telephone: 583-0780

Farm management teams

10-11-12

**Lake Etchemin**

Dorchester County

Telephone: 625-2791

Farm management teams

13-14

**North of Dorchester County**

(in the process of organization)

Farm management teams

15-16

### Farm management teams and parishes served by them

Team 1: In charge, J. W. Marceau; Laurent Dubé, technician; Ste-Marie, St-Elzéar, St-Séverin, Sts-Anges, Vallée-Jonction.

Team 2: Personnel to be appointed; St-Frédéric, St-Joseph, St-Jules, St-Victor, Des Erables, Corriveau.

Team 3: In charge, A. E. Théberge; St-Alfred, St-Ephrem, St-Honoré, St-Jean, St-Benoit, St-Georges west.

Team 4: Personnel to be appointed; St-Gédéon, St-Théophile, St-Zacharie, St-Robert Belarmin, St-Martin.

Team 5: In charge, L.-G. Simard; St-Simon, St-Philibert, St-Prosper, St-Benjamin, St-Louis-de-Gonzague, Ste-Aurélie, St-Georges E., N.D. des Pins, Beauceville.

Team 6: In charge, Alain Mayer; Alain Gaillard, Eng.—Agr.; Ste-Julie (Laurierville), Ste-Sophie, Ste-Anastasie (Lyster), Lourdes, Plessisville.

Team 7: Personnel to be appointed; St-Pierre Bte, St-Ferdinand, St-J-Bte Vianney, Halifax-N., Nelson, Inverness.

Team 8: Personnel to be appointed; St-Adrien, St-Jacques, (Leeds), St-Pierre de Broughton, Pontbriand, Irland Nord, Kinnear's Mills

Team 9: In charge, Laurent Chouinard; St-Jean de Bréboeuf, S.-C de Marie, Robertson, Thetford, Black Lake, East-Broughton, (Bee) St-Antoine, St-Méthode (Frontenac).

Team 10: Personnel to be appointed; St-Evariste, St-Hilaire, Lambton, Courcelles.

Team 11: In charge Gratien Jobin; St-Sébastien, St-Romain, St-Samuel, St-Ludger, Gayhurst.

Team 12: In charge Rosaire Corriveau; Ste-Cécile, N.-D. des bois, Audet, Nantes, Lac Mégantic, Stornoway, Piopolis, Woburn.

Team 13: In charge Laval Labrie; Conrad Fauchon; Ste-Claire, Louis-Joliette, St-Anselme, Ste-Hénédine.

Team 14: Personnel to be appointed; St-Edouard, St-Odilon, Ste-Rose, Ste-Marguerite.

Team 15: In charge Luc Boutin; Gaétan Hamel; Ste-Justine, St-Cyprien, St-Léon, St-Malachie, St-Nazaire, St-Luc, Ste-Germaine.

Team 16: Personnel to be appointed; St-Bernard, St-Maxime, St-Isidore.

From "La Terre de Chez Nous", November 27th 1968.





*Some of the 45 Ayrshire cattle on the farm of Mr René Carbonneau, Coaticook Stanstead.*

## Artificial Insemination sub-centre for northwest Quebec

THE MINISTER OF Agriculture and Colonization, Mr Clément Vincent, has announced that an A.I. sub-centre will be set up at Rouyn.

The new centre, which will be for the benefit of the farmers of north-western Quebec, is among measures aimed at improving the quality of cattle through a more readily available A.I. service and supervising their health through an intensive veterinary programme.

The sub-centre was established following a suggestion by the Department of Agriculture and Colonization and requests by farmers in the region who were dissatisfied with the results of an assistance policy designed to improve the quality and increase the number of cattle by bringing good cows into the region every year.

### ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION

The sub-centre will be under the jurisdiction of the Rouyn-Noranda regional agricultural coordinator. In ensuring its efficient operation he will co-operate closely with a breeder's club which is to be formed from representatives of all organizations in the region interested in livestock. This collaboration will be helpful for consultation and publicity and also, to a certain extent, with regard to operations.

## Remarkable progress by Quebec Ayrshire breeders

SPEAKING AT THE annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders Association of Canada at Quebec, Mr Clément Vincent minister of Agriculture and Colonization, said that this national organization—and especially the Quebec branch—has been making remarkable progress during recent years.

Mr Vincent, who was guest speaker at the meeting, pointed out that the number of members in the provincial association had increased by 78 and the number of classified herds from 105 to 134. He considered this increase an unmistakable sign of the association's vitality and progressiveness.

Mr Vincent cited the amount of subsidies (more than \$100,000 from 1961 to 1968) as token of the significant part played by the Quebec agricultural de-

partment in the improvement of dairy cattle. He also outlined the new assistance policy under which dairy cattle breeders' associations in Quebec with more than 1,000 members, employing a secretary-fieldman, a full-time fieldman and an assistant fieldman, are eligible for a grant of \$23,000 a year. Associations with at least 500 members and a staff of two receive \$18,000, and those with a minimum of 100 members and a full-time secretary-fieldman receive \$10,000. In addition every cattle breeders' association is allowed a grant of \$10 a year per member who carries out ROP testing.

Mr Vincent concluded with a description of the first cattle of the Ayrshire breed (which originated more than two centuries ago) and a brief account of the breed's history in Canada and Quebec which has always been considered as the cradle of the breed in North America. He encouraged his listeners to continue their efforts to make Quebec the main Ayrshire breeding centre of Canada.

### DEPARTMENTAL AID

The Department of Agriculture and Colonization will give financial, administrative and technical aid. It will undertake the administration of the sub-centre through the regional coordinator's office and provide competent staff. It will also take the necessary

steps to install the necessary equipment and vehicles. The government will pay a subsidy at the rate of four dollars per cow inseminated during the first year of operation. This subsidy will later be reduced by fifty cents per year. The policy is retroactive to January 1st 1968.





## Premium for Quebec hog raisers

THE MINISTER OF Agriculture and Colonization, Mr Clément Vincent, announces that a premium of three dollars per hog will be paid to pig raisers in Quebec whose animals meet the requirements of the act to improve the quality of hogs on the farm.

The premium will be paid on each hog—up to a limit of 100 hogs per farmer—for each animal with a score or index of at least 103 under the new system of grading for slaughtered hogs or meeting the standards for grade "A" under the old system which was in force up to December 30th 1968. The hogs are rated on the basis of yield of meat and thickness of back fat.

This assistance policy is administered by the Artificial Insemination and Livestock Improvement division and currently applies to the period April 1st 1968 to March 31st 1969.



*A battle for life with every piglet for himself, on the farm of Mr L. Boulais at Ste-Brigide, Iberville.*



## Young farmers clubs

IN ORDER TO HELP young rural people in Quebec who are interested in preparing themselves in a practical way to play their part in a democratic society and in continuing their vocational and general education, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization:—

- 1—places qualified advisers and promoters at their disposal in regional agricultural offices;
- 2—makes grants on a local, regional and provincial scale in aid of activities which are vital to these aims;
- 3—provides the information material and sources of reference needed to carry out projects.

The annual agricultural training competition is an excellent way to focus the efforts and appraise the qualities of young people.

The competition has two divisions. The junior class is for young people aged 12 to 15 who are required, amongst other things, to attend at least four club meetings a year—one at the beginning of June to decide their programme, a session to study the main project, a field day or show day, and a closing meeting; they are also required to carry out a practical farming project. The senior class is for young people aged 16 to 25, who are required to attend at least eight meetings of an educational, cultural, social, or occupational nature, carry out a practical farming project, and take an active part in a group study of problems of their organization.

The agricultural training competition has three stages—parish or local, regional, and provincial. Contestants are rated on a percentage basis: 40% of the marks being allotted for attendance, 30% for keenness, interest and active participation, and 30% for the project.

In order to qualify for the Department's grant,

## PARTICIPATION IN THE COMPETITION IS OBLIGATORY

### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The Department of Agriculture and Colonization offers the following grants:

#### *to local or parish clubs*

##### *1) junior class (12 to 15 years of age)*

\$6 per regular member with a score of at least 60%. Of this sum, \$3 will be paid to the local club for carrying out its programme, and \$3 may be distributed among the membership on the basis of individual merit according to a prize-list prepared by the club's directors and the regional adviser *or*, preferably, used for inter-club or regional activities;

##### *2) senior class (16 to 25 years of age)*

\$10 per regular member making a score of at least 60% in the agricultural training competition. Of this sum, \$6 will be paid to the local club, \$3.50 to the regional federation, and 50 cents to the provincial federation.

#### *to duly organized regional federations*

A grant of \$1.50 per member of the clubs belonging to the regional federation, except for regions I, IX, and XII where the grant will be \$2.00 a member. In either case, the total grant may not exceed \$1,000.

#### *to the provincial federation*

A grant of \$500.

### CONDITIONS

In order to qualify for the above mentioned grants, the club or the regional or provincial federation must:

- 1—be officially recognized by the Department of Agriculture and Colonization and submit a list of its members at the beginning of each year;
- 2—submit a detailed report of its activities and the use made of grants, at the end of each year.

These regulations are effective for the fiscal year 1968-69.

*The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization*  
Roméo Lalonde

## Classification of organic soils

A TEAM FROM THE Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization is carrying out a series of soil tests with the object of classifying and mapping the province's organic soils.

The tests, which are under the direction of the Soils Section of the department's Research and Education division, are also being conducted in preparation for an inspection tour of organic soils in Eastern Canada scheduled for September. The route for the Quebec part of this survey has been prepared by Mr Rolland Marcoux of the Soils Section. The tour will enable the Canadian soil experts taking part in it to assess and, if need be, improve the present soil classification system.

For a number of years past, Canadian soil specialists—especially those of Quebec—have been interested in organic soils and have been trying to agree on scientific standards for classifying them.

The agricultural department points out that the general public is also taking increasing interest in the subject, both from a utilitarian standpoint and geographically speaking.

## Soil and dairy products analysis at Rouyn-Noranda

THE MINISTER OF Agriculture and Colonization, Mr Clément Vincent, has announced that a preliminary analytical service—mainly for carrying out tests of soil and dairy products—will be set up during the coming months to serve the agricultural department's regional office at Rouyn-Noranda.

Mr Vincent pointed out that this is the first stage of a project calling for eventual construction of a regional agricultural laboratory when the region's requirements are better defined.

Three such laboratories have already been built (at Rimouski, Alma, and Sherbrooke) and are now being staffed with the object of providing suitable services to farmers in their respective regions.

The department's overall plan provides for construction of seven regional laboratories, of which two will be head laboratories, and, in addition, of a provincial laboratory. The Programme will be implemented as needs develop.



## Agricultural planning committee set up in Richelieu region

AN AGRICULTURAL planning committee designed to ensure increased participation by the local population in preparing a farm policy for the area has been formed in the Richelieu region.

The committee was formed during a meeting held recently at the Institute of Agricultural Technology in St-Hyacinthe and attended by officials of the Quebec Departments of Agriculture and Colonization and Industry and Commerce and representatives of a dozen agricultural and related organizations from the counties of Bagot, St-Hyacinthe, Rouville, Iberville, Missisquoi, Chambly-Verchères, and Richelieu.

The president of the new committee is Mr Ludovic Pelletier, vice-president of the local federation of the Union Catholique des Cultivateurs, and the vice-president is Mr Pierre Gendron, director of the federation of Young Farmers clubs.

Speaking at the meeting, Mr Gaétan Lussier, regional agricultural coordinator for the Department of Agriculture and Colonization, who initiated the committee, explained the department's policy of decentralization and then outlined the role of the regional coordinator. He considered that one of the coordinator's main tasks is to guide regional agricultural development, preparing and supervising the implementation of programmes aimed at maximum use of available human, material and economic resources. Mr Lussier added that, under present social and economic conditions, responsibility for planning a region's agriculture no longer rests with a few individuals but has become a matter for consultation with the population concerned.

From this standpoint, the Richelieu region's agricultural planning committee would increase its members' awareness of the importance of the part to be played by the local population in planning and implementing farming programmes designed to meet regional needs and possibilities.

The following organizations are now represented on the committee: the Quebec purebred livestock breeders' association, the Quebec fertilizer association, the Quebec millers' association, the Quebec feed board, the Cooperative Fédérée, the Cercles des Fermières, the Young farmers, St-Hyacinthe Institute

of Agricultural Technology, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization, Department of Industry and Commerce, Quebec Farm Credit Bureau, the Farm Credit Corporation, and the U.C.C.

## Ayrshires win first prizes

The farm of R. R. Ness and Sons Ltd at Howick in Châteauguay county took three first prizes for Ayrshire cattle at the 40th Royal Winter Fair in Toronto. Two other animals from the same herd won seconds and another placed third.

The first prizes were won by Burnside Sportsman in the class for Ayrshire bulls born between July 1st 1967 and June 30th 1968; Burnside Gay Judy in the class for Ayrshire heifers born between July 1st 1966 and June 30th 1967; and Burnside Gay Buntie in the section for Ayrshire heifers born between July 1st 1965 and June 30th 1966.

Second prizes were won by Burnside Blue Cheer in the class for Ayrshire cows born before July 1st 1963 and Burnside Blue Moon in the contest for dry Ayrshire cows. Burnside Blue Donna 2 placed third in the section for Ayrshire cows born between July 1st 1964 and June 30th 1965.

Other owners of dairy herds in Quebec who won prizes include the following: Mr. P. Veillon of Sweetsburg, Missisquoi county, whose bull Wendy Brook Camilles Imperator placed second in the class for Jersey bulls born between July 1st 1966 and June 30th 1967; Mr S. A. Mount, R.R. #1, Brome county, whose bull Woodland View Fancy Glen came second in the class for Ayrshire bulls born between July 1st 1966 and June 30th 1967; and Mr Laurier Campbell of Sainte-Sabine, Missisquoi, who took a third prize with Langside Walnut Nancy in the class for two-year-old Ayrshire heifers.

Among other prizewinning Quebec livestock breeders was Mr Donald W. Young, R.R. #1, Beebe, Stanstead county, who won a first prize for a sow born between July 1st 1967 and March 31st 1968.



# Women's Institutes

this month  
with the q.w.i

NEWS AND  
VIEWS OF THE  
QUEBEC WOMEN'S  
INSTITUTES  
INC.

**BROME:** *Abercorn* held their Annual Meeting with two new members reported. *Austin* reports having a new member and made plans regarding the bursary to the Princess Elizabeth High School. *Knowlton's Landing* sent a donation to Waterloo Hospital in memory of a former member. The Roll Call was answered with ideas for next year's programme. *South Bolton* brought in their programme for the coming year and plan on entering the J. P. Coats Contest. *Sutton* had a display of hand-made pot holders which were sold with the proceeds going to the Library Fund. Their Roll Call was "an economy I like to practice". Various quilts, old and new were on display. One in crazy patchwork of velvet and silk was the centre of attraction.

**COMPTON:** *Brookbury:* Five members of the Branch had perfect attendance for the year. They gave a donation to a family who lost their home by fire. They report one new member joined. *Canterbury* had a quilt on display which had been made by the members. Members take turn in visiting the St. Paul's Rest Home each month and three members provide entertainment at each meeting. *Cookshire:* Rev. Gustafson showed slides on "The Megantic Outlaw" and trips to the Holy Land. A donation was given to the local cemetery. *East Angus:* Roll Call was "A Good Health Habit". Five members from the disorganized Cookshire Branch have joined East Angus. Discussion was held concerning the drama contest and also the sale of the local school. *Sawyerville* had a Handicraft Display, discussed plans for the Cookshire Fair and members brought in gifts for the Cancer Fund. *Scotstown* reports a new member and the loss of another to another branch.

**ARGENTEUIL:** *Arundel* has a fashion parade with the Sewing Class instructor commentating as each pupil modelled her garment. *Brownsburg* had a contest of home-made aprons and rolls, with an auction sale of same. *Dalesville-Louisa* heard a report on the Culinary Art Course and held a discussion on the B.N.A. Act. *Frontier* had a

demonstration of the latest Singer Sewing Machine and they also held a shower for a member bride-to-be. *Jerusalem-Bethany* heard Mrs. Liggett of the Home Economics Department of the Laurentian Regional High School. She told of her work with the pupils in the Home Management Course. *Pioneer* heard a report on the "treat" they had given for the Retarded Boys' School in St. Andrew's East. *Upper Lachute East End:* Their Roll Call was "say something nice about your neighbour" and members signed cards to be sent to Sick and Shut-in members.

**BONAVENTURE:** *Black Capes* sold Praying Hands Pens and had a spelling contest. *Cascapedia* collected Pennies for Friendship, donated jams and pickles to Old People Home Maria. They had a Card Party, gave groceries to a needy family. The Annual President Banquet was held on February 16th. *Matapedia* held their annual Valentine Party. Praying Hand Pens were sold. Pennies for Friendship were collected. Vitamin capsules were given to schools and they also sponsor a soup project. A food sale was held and a scrambled word contest. The County President attended the meeting and gave the highlights of the Convention. *Port Daniel:* Pennies for Friendship were collected, cards sent to shut-ins and a gift was sent to a patient at Gaspé Sanatorium. The secretary held a quiz. *Restigouche:* Citizenship Convenor read article, "Stamps to honour Vincent Massey". Collected Pennies for Friendship. Cards were sent to shut-ins. A scrambled word contest was held. A Parcel Post sale was also held at this meeting.

**MEGANTIC:** *Inverness* voted a donation to a young widow who recently lost her husband and is left with a number of small children; sold a quilt and a pair of socks and made plans to cater for an anniversary. *Kinnear's Mills* members donated jam and jelly to the Senior Citizen's Home and read a thank you note from a member who had been ill. Both branches heard an excellent report of the semi-annual Board meeting from the county president.



**MISSISQUOI: Cowansville:** The roll call was answered by relating a fact of local history. The curator of a local museum showed slides of buildings and scenes in old-time Cowansville. Talks were given on the starting of plants for the summer, donating books for a town library, calories in certain foods, and the Erand Lee homestead in Stoney Creek. **Dunham:** A donation was made to the newly-formed District of Bedford organization for the physically and mentally retarded. An article was read on "Where the W. I. Constitution was signed." A Silent Auction was held. **Stanbridge East:** Each member answered the roll call by naming what she considered the most worth-while project of the W. I. An article was read from the Federated New on the extension work of the NCWI in the Mackenzie District and the Yukon. The rules for the Cultural Project of the Tweedsmuir Competition were read. A contest on Road Signs was held. An afghan of woollen squares knitted by members was donated to the Red Cross, and eight books of popular fiction to the Brome Rehabilitation Centre at Foster. Members of this branch mourn the passing of one of our members, Mrs. G. D. Harvey. A few moments of silence were observed in her memory and tribute was paid to her unflinching devotion to the W. I. by the President.

**QUEBEC: Valcartier** held a quiz on First Aid, donated \$50 to each of four local cemeteries for improvements. They heard the County President's report on the Semi-Annual Convention.

**RICHMOND: Cleveland** held a discussion re The Bursary. The held a contest on home-made valentines with Mrs. Gordon Healy being the winner. The Convenor of Health & Welfare also put on a contest which was won by Mrs. Robert Healy and Mrs. C. Pease. **Gore:** Miss N. Knowles spoke on "Nutrition". A Calendar and Christmas greetings were received from W. I. members of Old Felixstowe Branch, England. Each member brought two diapers for Cecil Butters Home. Flowers were sent to a member who was ill, also as expression of sympathy in death of husband of a member. Citizenship convenor distributed booklets on "Canada". Home Economics convenor read an article on comparative value of paper products. 615 cancer dressings

and 2 bed shirts were handed in. Excerpts were read from minutes of a meeting of this W. I. branch held in 1919. **Melbourne Ridge:** Mrs. V. Farant, County President, gave a short talk. Held a contest on Valentine cookies and a quiz, also a jumbled words contest. Pennies for Friendship were collected. \$25 was donated to Save the Children Fund. **Richmond Hill** held a discussion re the Bursary. Monthly donations brought in \$4.15 and a sale of sewn articles for Welfare and Health brought in \$8.25. **Spooner Pond:** Roll Call was "Give a hint that will help a shut-in. Heard articles on how to be a good nurse; on the proposed conversion of wool leather and grass into food in the future and on publicity. Contest on jumbled names of doctors in Sherbrooke Hospital was won by Mrs. D. Oakley. Held a Chinese Auction at which a box of candy, some home-made rolls and some crocheted pot holders were sold. Card signed by all present to be sent to a member who is ill.

**SHEFFORD: Granby Hill:** The Roll Call was "Tell of the first W. I. meeting you attended." The branch celebrated their 45th Anniversary at this meeting with a dinner and a Birthday Cake. **Granby West** reports a busy year and two new members joined. **Waterloo-Warden:** Roll Call was "How can I publicise the W. I." Heard papers on Covered Bridges in Quebec, Cosmetics and Help for the Indian Girls in the large cities. This branch has four new members and had five members with perfect attendance for the year.

**SHERBROOKE: Ascot** held a Grandmother's Day Meeting. The roll call was answered with "A memory of your grandmother". Grandmothers displayed their hobbies—lace making, embroidery, needlepoint and feeding of winter birds. One grandmother displayed a double deck of cards and a score pad as her hobby—Bridge. In February this branch had an informative talk by Mrs. Russell Wells nurse at the Lennoxville High School. She outlined health and social welfare services which will be available in the New Regional School opening in the Fall. As their roll call, members paid a penny an inch for their waist measurement. **Belvedere:** Roll Call was an item from "Do's and Don'ts" and also had Mrs. R. Wells as a guest speaker. They held a Family Supper and Social evening and made

donations to the 4-H Club and Pennies for Friendship. **Brompton Road:** Mrs. Dorothy Taylor, school nurse, gave a talk on Child Health. Their Roll Call was "First Aid Hints". They also held a Card Party. **Lennoxville** heard Mrs. Russell Wells speak on the hot lunch programme at the school. The members gave a donation to this cause and also sent aid to a family of five children where the father is seriously ill. **Milby** remembered the sick and shut-ins with cards and gifts and held a well attended entertainment party.

### The Countrywoman

17 Old Court Place  
40 Kensington High Street  
London, W. 8  
England

Dear Q.W.I. Members,

We are delighted to hear from our President, Mrs. Aroti Dutt of the interest and enthusiasm for ACWW which has been aroused in Canada, both by Mrs. Dutt's visit with societies there and by the attendance of so many Canadians at the 12th Triennial Conference in Michigan.

I would like to bring to the notice of your members (perhaps through your official journal) one way in which they can expand their knowledge of the work of ACWW societies—by becoming subscribers to "The Countrywoman". I am aware that we have already a great many subscribers in Canada, but there is still a large number of members whom we do not reach.

The "Countrywoman" is our only major means of publicising ACWW's activities and is, therefore, useful to those who wish to know more of ACWW's endeavours for understanding and friendship. The greater our circulation the better the service!

With our thanks for the past support of your society and hope for its continuance,  
Yours sincerely,  
Nell Schroder  
Editor, The Countrywoman



## An Accredited Visitor attends the 1968 A.C.W.W. Conference at Lansing, Michigan

ON MONDAY, September 3rd, 1968, at 10.30 p.m. I boarded a train at Ottawa destined for Lansing. By 7:00 a.m. in Toronto, I met my first W. I. members from Ontario, bound for the conference. We were a jolly group, and before reaching Lansing we were more than forty in number.

Even now many new friendships were begun. M.S.U. was particularly striking as we drove past on the train. The Campus, along with its many buildings made you think of a large modern townsite of apartment buildings and offices.

When I registered I was given a red folder containing our programmes, a book on the U.S.A., a 1968 A.C.W.W. pin and a map of the campus.

This we needed, as the campus covers 4,900 acres of East Lansing, including 1,515 in campus and housing areas.

I shared a studio suite with two la-

dies from Oregon and one from Yale, Michigan. Studio suites consist of a private bath, study area, and two sleeping areas.

The Opening Ceremony was held in M.S.U. Auditorium. The flag ceremony was most impressive. On the stage there were the forty-nine flags of the countries of the A.C.W.W. The flags were 4 ft. by 6 ft. fastened to poles 10 ft. tall. These were carried on stage by 4-H members.

Mrs. Romney wife of the Governor of Michigan State, brought greetings and the theme of her address was, "How We Use Our Knowledge is What Counts."

The welcome to M.S.U. was given by the President John A. Hannah.

The programme was divided into Plenary Sessions and Open Forums. Plenary Sessions dealt with business matters, resolutions and area reports. Open Forums were really discussion groups, with the theme: Learning to Live: (in) (1) The Home (2) The Community (3) The World.

Area reports gave an outline of the work being carried on in Greece, Turkey, Ceylon, India and many other countries who do not enjoy the high standard of living that we do.

These reports surely brought home the importance of the A.C.W.W. and why we in Canada need to keep up our Pennies for Friendship.

Many humorous stories were told, one of which I will relate.

This A.C.W.W. worker was sent to a village to teach the natives. She was a Moslem by religion. When she arrived at the village she was not allowed to enter until she drank wine with the natives. Her religion forbade this. But she drank the wine, and prayed at the same time, "Please God forgive me, I am doing this for the A.C.W.W. Her visit from then on was a friendship one, but when she came to leave she was not allowed to do so, until she joined in a native dance. She said she had no idea how to do this, so she just got up and danced like a monkey! Then she was free to leave the village.

As U.S. Day has already been reported I shall only mention briefly some thoughts I would like to share with you.

When one enters Jennison Hall there, carved in the wall in front of you is a plaque which reads:

For when the one Great Score Comes,  
To Mark against your Name.

MACDONALD JOURNAL — MAY 1968

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & FOOD

The Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food is strengthening its Extension Services and making changes in organizational structure. The increasing emphasis on farm business management and other specialized programs has created a need for additional professional staff.

- Farm Management Specialists
- Farm Financial Advisors
- Agricultural Specialists:
  - Engineering
  - Livestock
  - Soils & Crops
- Rural Development Officers

Minimum qualification is an honours degree in Agriculture. Additional training or related experience in the private or public sector will be advantageous. Applicants should bring a career resume to the interview.

Salary ranges from \$6,900 to \$11,900, plus fringe benefits.

A Senior Agricultural Research Editor is also required.

Interested applicants should write to the Personnel Director, Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario.



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all walks of life, and in any part of the  
world?

Dr. Earl Butz, Dean of Continuing  
Education, spoke on the process of  
Leadership Development. This is his  
definition of a leader.

A leader can only become a leader if  
he chooses to use and develop a store  
of knowledge and uses his ability to ex-  
tend his philosophy and ideas in the  
forms that are inspiring and acceptable  
to the group at the time.

Isn't this another challenge for  
women? We foreigners were royally en-  
tertained over the weekend.

I had the pleasure of visiting at the  
home of my roommate, Mrs. Olive  
Weitzel from Yale, Michigan.

The Weitzels live on a farm about  
one hundred miles from Lansing. On  
arriving home late Friday evening we  
feasted on, "Corn on the Cob," picked  
fresh from the garden, and "Steaks"  
from the freezer.

Saturday and Sunday were spent  
motoring around the "thumb" area of  
Michigan. There are many large dairy  
farms in this area, but at this time of  
year one particularly noticed the fields  
of corn. To see 640 acres of corn in  
one block was something new to me,  
when we think of 50 acres as extremely  
large in our area.

Another place of interest I will men-  
tion is Grindstone City. (Now, a nearly  
deserted town). This was where Grind-  
stones were manufactured from the  
stone in that area. I was able to pick  
up a stone which made an ideal whet-  
stone.

One farm where we visited served us  
fresh apple sauce cake and coffee.  
These people had a fair sized orchard.  
The ground at this time was covered  
with ripe blue plums, and green-gages.  
All along the fence were grape vines  
covered with grapes.

One sad note was to see so many  
large stands of elm trees, leafless and  
dead from Dutch-Elm disease. This is  
quite noticeable in the thumb area of  
Michigan.

During the weekend I had travelled  
over 250 miles just sight-seeing. On re-  
turning home, we were ready for bed,  
after another delicious steak dinner.

Monday morning saw us up at six  
o'clock ready for our return trip to  
A.S.U.

Wednesday, Sept. 11th. was known  
as Detroit Day. I shall only tell you  
about the dinner served to us by the  
women of Mt. Clement Farm and Gar-  
den Association.

Our bus load of ladies, approxi-  
mately forty in number were enter-  
tained at two homes.

We were served a dinner consisting  
of cold chicken, cold beef, scalloped  
potatoes, jellied salads, tossed salads,  
relish dishes and buns. This was fol-  
lowed by coffee and little cakes.

After this dinner we went next door  
to view a display of handicrafts made  
by the ladies who served the dinner.

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Cane molasses is an economic source of energy that is widely used to replace part of the grain portion of the ration.



These ranged from quilts, cushions and embroidery work to bouquets of dried flowers and polished driftwood candle holders.

Just before we stepped onto the bus homeward bound each visitor was presented with a linen weave tote-bag, containing "Goodies." Christmas in September! In mine I found several new recipes, a nylon pot cleaner, a crochet pot holder, a carrot scraper, a plastic garbage bag, a map of the state of Michigan and a lucky 1968 penny. The thoughtfulness of these ladies will ever remain with me.

The Farewell Reception held on Friday evening, was a time of picture taking and talking, also saying good-bye to all the friends I had met from Australia, South Africa, Sweden, England and India to mention a few. At the same time we were all asking ourselves, Will we ever meet again?

This ended a very enjoyable and worthwhile conference.

Hilda M. Graham

## Essay project

"The Second Century Challenge to Women", is the title of the essay for

the Citizenship Project of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada for the term 1967-70.

Mrs. W. M. Gates, FWIC Convent of Citizenship and Education, in announcing the rules for this term's competition, explains the theme was selected as many Canadians, now that the Centenary is over, are looking ahead and wondering what the next years will bring. "Women as well as men of our country will be helping to shape the destiny of Canada and many Women's Institutes members will be involved in this", says Mrs. Gates, adding this should be of concern to everyone and urging all FWIC Branches to take part in the competition.

The competition was inaugurated by the late Senator Cairine Wilson, Vice Patron of the national organization, in 1957. She donated a trophy, a silver rose bowl, which the FWIC has had inscribed with the words, "The Senator Cairine Wilson Citizenship Project", thus perpetuating her name as one keenly interested in the Women's Institute and the part that women should play in the affairs of Canada. The form the competition may take is decided for each term by the FWIC Board of Directors, all relating to some aspect of the over-all theme-Citizenship.

The essay is not to exceed 200 words in length. Elimination contests are to take place at Provincial level with the winning entry going to Mrs. Gates, to be judged by a panel appointed for the task. The closing date for the National Competition is May 15, 1970.

## Seminar

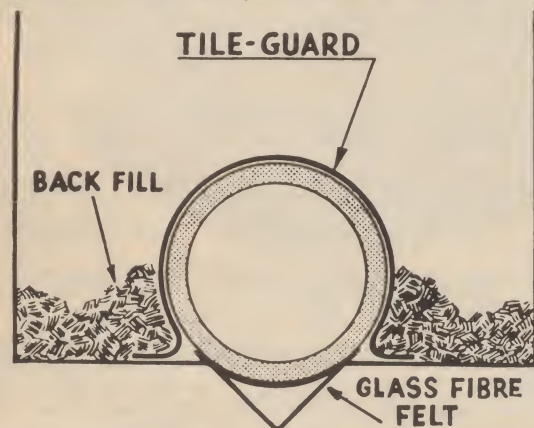
IN JULY, 1969, members from all Branches of the Northern Canada Women's Institutes will gather at Yellowknife, N.W.T., for a seminar to be held under the auspices of the Associated Country Women of the World. The Area Vice-President for Canada, Mrs. J. Philip Matheson, in making this announcement stated a grant of \$2,000 will be furnished from the Lady Aberdeen Scholarship Fund of ACWW to assist in providing this learning experience for the women of the Northwest Territories and the Yukon. About fifty participants will be attending for ten days, July 21-31.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Matheson, preliminary plans were

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drawn up at a recent meeting of the NCWI Committee of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, who are responsible for the arrangements and are also contributing financially toward the seminar.

The theme for the seminar, as approved by ACWW, is "Conservation and Development of Human and Natural Resources". This will be developed under several headings as work progresses on the proposed program. Resource persons will be called in to assist as required.

The ACWW have, over the years, sponsored seminars in many developing countries of the world, in co-operation with their local Constituent Societies. This is the first one to be held in Canada and keen interest is being expressed in this joint project of the international and national organizations.

## questions on chinchillas

The Canada Department of Agriculture has cautioned against get-rich-quick schemes involving chinchillas.

Promotion material has described the profit potential of chinchilla raising in glowing terms. As a result, many people have turned to the Department for information. In reply, the CDA makes these points:

1. Raising chinchillas for profit is no job for the amateur. It calls for a high degree of skill and experience. The successful breeder must have a sound understanding of his animal's habits and needs, as well as a thorough knowledge of the desirable characteristics of breeding stock. Proper preparation of pelts and other marketing skills are also essential.

2. It is difficult to rear chinchillas on a commercial scale in basements, garages or other makeshift accommodation. In other words, large profits from the sale of pelts are unlikely while operating under such conditions.

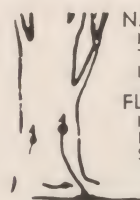
3. Statements to the effect that females will produce five or six kits each year are open to serious question. The national average is between two and three kits from each breeding female.

4. According to DBS figures, the net average price (that is sales price, less dressing and selling charges) real-

ized for a chinchilla pelt was \$13.17 in 1965. The net average in the five years, 1961-1965, was \$13.55. Good quality breeding animals usually cost the commercial producer from \$100 to \$150 a piece.

5. There is no officially recognized grading system for live chinchillas. Grades such as "Triple A", "AA", and so on are simply scoring methods used by individual breeders.

6. Persons who wish to learn more about the chinchilla business should write to the National Chinchilla Breeders of Canada, P. O. Box 640, Carleton Place, Ontario.



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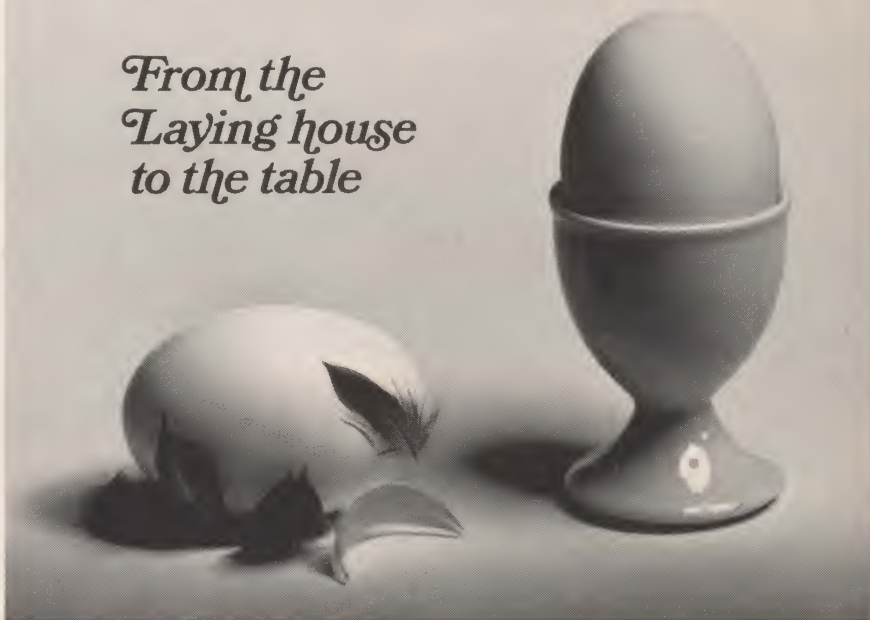
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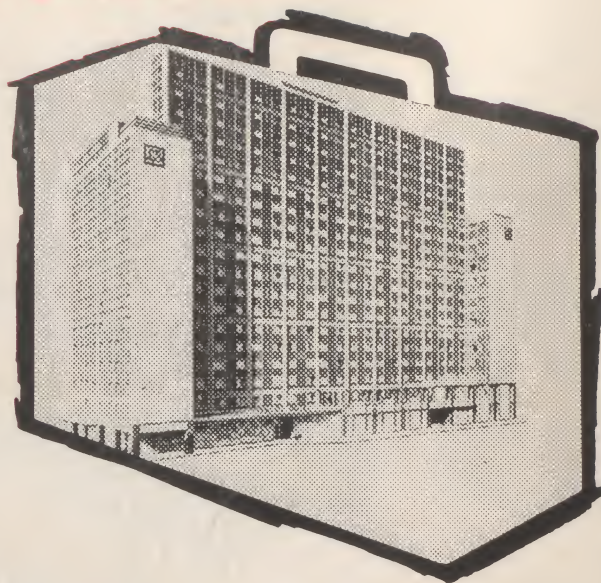
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to the table*





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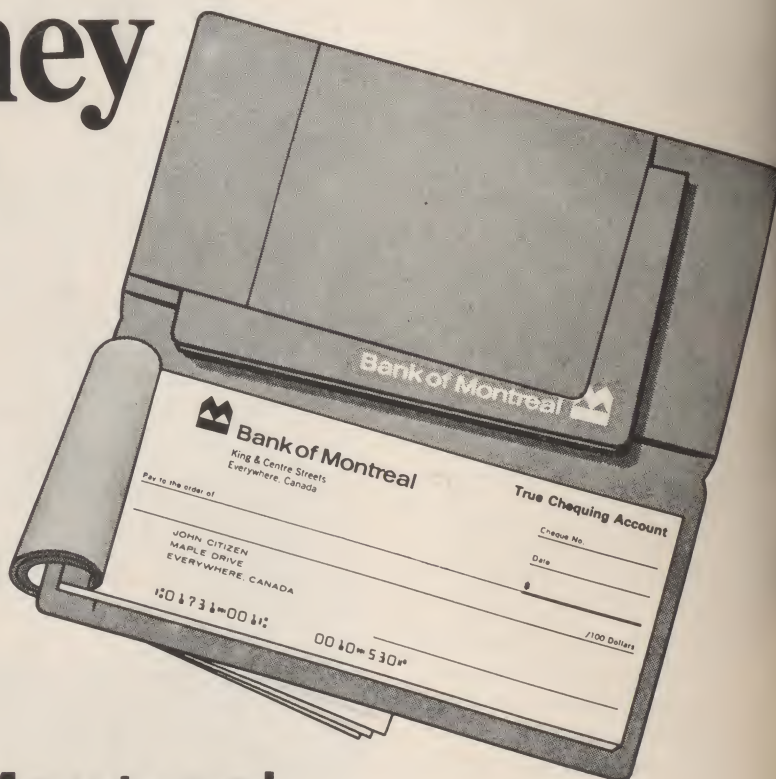
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